## THE GENERAL'S GRIT.

He Offers to Answer All Questions in Spite of His Lawyers.

But His Lawyers Object and Argue it Out at Great Length.

With yesterday began the sixteenth week of the star route trial, and the criminal court room was filled with spectators. When the court adjourned on Friday last the prosecution had just closed their preliminary argument upon the pertinency of the question as to whether or not the witness (Gen. Brady) had any knowledge of the Price drafts. This is regarded as an important point by both sides, for if the question is admitted it will probably lead to the admission of testimony

by Price in support of the government's charge.

The court, in answer to a question from Mr.

Merrick, said that it would allow the govern-

Merrick, said that it would allow the government an opportunity to reply to the arguments of the defense.

Turning toward the court, Gen. Brady said, positively, "Your honor, I would prefer to answer that question and all other similar questions. My lawyers and myself do not seem to have taken the same ground."

Mr. Merrick was of opinion that the witness might answer without reference to his lawyers.

hear his lawyers, said that it would hear his lawyers instead of him.

Mr. Ingersoll. Of course, your honor. This is no question of privilege, but of relevancy; and my client is interested.

Mr. Wilson said that if the matter were hardly feel it incumbent. Mr. Wilson said that if the matter were gone onto now, he should feel it incumbent upon him to try it now and try it to the bottom. But it was not proper to bring another case into this, when it could not be tried, and a verdict had before a jury. He did not propose spending the remainder of his days in the court room trying other matters that might be brought into this case. One case at a time was the proper method.

The court. It has not been brought into this case.

Merrick's offer was to show only that this draft had been placed upon the witness's desk. Mr. Merrick. No, your honor. Placed upon his desk and given him for a corrupt purpose.

Mr. Davidge resumed his argument. He asserted that the object of the offer was to defame and injure the defendant, with the intention of affecting the jury by that defamation in the case at issue. It had never been allowed to be shown that a defeudant had committed another offense than that for which he wasse or trial for the nursess of which he was on trial, for the purpose of influencing that case, unless it was shown that there was a connection between them. that there was a connection between them. Again, if they wanted to prove the general reputation of the witness they should be debarred from proving particular acts. They could not bolster up a criminal charge by showing a general tendency to commit oftense of the character charged.

The court said that the whole thing depended upon the relevancy of the matter. If another subject was concerned of course the

another subject was concerned of course the question could not be asked.

Mr. Davidge quoted at length from the case of the people vs. Crapo (76 New York) and other authorities. Suppose, said he, that it were all proved, what would it amount to? It would show that Brady was guilty of receiving a bribe. But how did that concern this charge—a conspiracy. What had that intention or motive to do with the other intention or motive? The prosecution said that they wanted to prove the motive. The law defined the motive in conspiracy, and nobody but the prosecution in this case believed that a man could conspire to rob the government with a good motive. If men conspired their motives were bad, and no proof was needed upon that point. The supreme court case instanced by Mr. Merrick; was read by Mr. Davidge, who asserted that the gentleman had tried to foist upon the court the exception for the rule. Mr. Davidge quoted at length from the case

tion for the rule.

At this point it being apparent that the argument would continue for some time, the

The court frequently interrupted Mr. Davidge to express his understanding upon certain points. The court said that it understood the principle of law to be that the government could not say that it is not considered. ernment could not go beyond the issue ten-

were the charges in that connection. When the statutes allowed a defendant to go upon the stand they confined his statements to the circumstances of the facts at issue. The court. "He must respond to all relevant

matters."
Mr. Davidge. "And he does not become a target to be shot at for every act committed in his lifetime"!
The court. "No; as to collateral matters, I will protect the witness."

Mr. Chandler followed in the same general hir. Chandler followed in the same general line of argument. Even Mr. Merrick, said he, had not asserted that it was a tender to prove the conspiracy; that had been left two or three years behind; this transaction was placed in 1880. It had no connection, no family relation with the overt acts set out in the indictment.

the indictment.

Mr. Ingersoll furnished the prosecution with the titles and a description of the cases to which he intended to refer in his argument. His comments upon them caused

much amusement among the spectators.

A recess was then taken.

When the court reassembled Mr. Henkle, of special countries in support of their argument. The jury was excused from attendance for the The jury was excused from attendance for the day, and Mr. Merrick proceeded to close the debate upon this point for the government. Reading from the record, language used by the witness on direct examination, he insisted that it justified an inquiry into transactions connected with any or all of the star routes, without regard to those mentioned in the indictment. Brady had stignuatized all of Walsh's testimony as false, as "a lie made out of whole cloth." On his cross-examination the government proposed to interrogate him relative to the facts sworn to by Walsh. The court remarked that this had not formed a part of the original effer. Mr. Merrick replied that he was aware of the fact, but he intended to go into that subject, and brought it up how so as to save further argument. The court had seemed to regard relevancy as the principal question in regard relevancy as the principal question in this matter. If a thing done by a defendant was similar in time of occurrence and character to the offenses charged in the indictment it was as entirely admissible as proof of them would be. It was not an offer to prove the body of the crime, but to prove the motive

The court inquired why the evidence to support the offer had not been offered in chief. Mr. Merrick answered that he had not regarded the set all necessary to the government's capt. John R. Myrick, 3rd artillery; the set all necessary to the government's capt. George F. Towie, 19 infantry; First case. • Of course, said the court, it was not to be understood as precluding the introduction of evidence now, that it had been overlooked. But why attempt to draw the line in evidence.

Mr. Merrick said that another reason that influenced them are said that another reason that influenced them are said that another reason that influenced them are said to the said that another reason that influenced them are said the said that another reason that influenced them are said to the said that another reason that influenced them are said the said that another reason that influenced them are said the court, it was not to be understood as precluding the introduction of evidence and said that are said the court, it was not to be understood as precluding the introduction of his leave of absence, and First Lieut. John M. Baldwin, 5th artillery.

Rear Admiral Cooper, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, reports to the North Atlantic squadron, reports to the North Atlantic squadron. Mr. Merrick and that another reason that influenced them was a desire to hear the defendant express himself upon the subject. They had proved in chief extraordinary expeditions allowed; that beyond a doubt they were allowed for corrupt and money motives. But the witness came upon the stand and declared that he had acted from pure patriotic motives. He brought motive into the case; but he would find that what he thought was the solid rock was but quicks and

into the case; but he would find that what he thought was the solid rock was but quicksand beneath his feet, for it was for the government to relent his testimony on that point. There was more benefit to be derived from the introduction of the evidence now than if it had been offered in chief. "He put his motives forward," said Mr. Merrick, "and I propose by the magic rod of truth to dissolve and disclose his purpose."

close his purpose."

Mr. Ingersell made the closing argument apon this subject for the defense. He said that it was not material in this case what Brady's notives were in making expedition in any other case. It was not necessary to introduce whether cases to prove that Gen. Brady in benefit to the military service.

knew it was wrong to swindle the govern-mant. You could not prove that a man was guilty of stealing by proving that he stole in a thousand other cases. No matter if he had stolen in those cases the presumption was that he was innocent in the charge under trial. Mr. Ingersoil read from a number of authori-ties, commenting upon them at length in the course of his argument. As he under-stood it, Walsh's testimony had been

stood it, Walsh's testimony had been admitted because he said that Brady had told him it was his custom to exact money from all contractors (including those on trial). But if he had said that Price paid him, would it have been admitted? He thought not. The nave been admitted? He thought not. The authorities were again referred to, and where a defendant was charged with stealing some pork, a bowl and loaf of bread was argued at length, to the great amusement of the audience. Mr. Ingersoll commented upon the length of the trial, that might run into years. The court said that the twelve candles still

burned.

Mr. Ingersoll: "I am willing to go on with eleven when one juror dies, and when the last man dies, to take his administrator. Yes, [to Mr. Merrick] I expect to survive, and the case may drag along until the judge who shall finally pass upon the case will not remember even the name of your honor." [Laughter.]

In the course of the argument the court ook occasion to enlighten the counsel with regard to its position upon certain questions. Speaking of Brady, he said, that he may have been a very kind-hearted man, and allowed been a very kind-hearted man, and allowed the members of congress to run over him and get these orders at their will. That would have been weak, but not oriminal. If he had been charged with receiving a bribe, the court would require direct evidence of that charge and would not allow evidence of any other; offense to be accepted in proof of that charge. It was only his motives and intentions that could make his acts criminal. He was on trial to show his purpose. (In an awer to Mr. Ingersoll.) No proof that Brady He was on trial to show his purpose. (In answer to Mr. Ingersoll.) No proof that Brady had received a bribe in another case could not be used against Dorsey or the other defendants. The question was whether the court could receive evidence of payments to Brady by other contractors; whether his acts case into this, when it could not be tried, and a verdict had before a jury. He did not propose spending the remainder of his days in the court room trying other matters that might be brought into this case. One case at a time was the proper method.

The court. It has not been brought into this case.

Mr. Wilson. No; and I am trying to keep it out.

Mr. Davidge then began his argument with a statement of the offer.

The court interrupted and inquired if Mr.

Morrick's offer was to show only that this.

THE WASHINGTON DRIVING CLUB.

THE WASHINGTON DRIVING CLUB.

Special Session Last Night-The Date of

the Inaugural Meeting Decided Upon. At a special meeting of the Washington Driving club, held in the rooms of the National Fair association, Vernon row, last night, there were present Messrs. William Smith, H. D. McIntyre, Joseph C. Rock, John Gheen, Frank K. Ward, F. M. Draney, A. J. Bidler, Ernest Burgdorf, George M. Oyster, A. W. Kelley, John R. Kelly, George Repetti, Samuel Ross, and Dr. Smith.

Mr. Charles W. Hayes having declined the presidency on account of pressing business duties, Mr. George M. Oyster was unanimously elected to the office, and Mr. H. D. McIntyre was elected to the secretaryship made vacant by Mr. Oyster's promotion.

Mr. Ernest Burgdorf was elected a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Frank K. Ward tendered his resignation as a member of the same committee. He said he did not know anything about trotting horses or any other kind of horses. His animal acquaintance lay in another direction. He couldn't tell a spaying or the blind staggers from a hole in the ground, and believed every member of the executive committee should be a horseman. Mr. Ward's resignation and the stage of the executive committee should be a horseman.

tion was tabled.

The president announced that at a meeting of the executive committee it was determined of the executive committee it was determined to make the president of the fair association an ex officio member of the committee. The action was ratified by the club, and it was also decided not to allow the dates of the trotting meetings to conflict in any manner with the meetings of the jockey club.

It was decided to hold the inaugural meeting on the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of lark. Thirteen thousand and eight hundred.

July. Thirteen thousand and eight hundred dollars will be given in stakes. A special purse will also be given by Mr. Frank K. Ward.

The Memorial Hospital.

Treasurer Gilfillan has recently received If he set up only a general reputation for the following subscriptions for the Garfield mood character, the government could not go beyond that. But if he set up proof of good acts to prove good reputation, then the government could prove particular bad acts to show bad character. They could meet him on any ground he took.

Mr. Davidge said that if they ever went into the investigation of those drafts they would show how utterly without foundation were the charges in that connection. When H. Hamilton, United States vice consul, Teneriffe, \$28; Angle Saxon ledge, No. 13, Sons of St. George, \$5; E. Reynolds's Sons, Stockport, N. Y., \$1; Edgar M. Carnrick, New York, \$1.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES. The retiring board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 3, 1882, is dissolved.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa sailed from Key West, Fla., Saturday evening for Cape San Antonio. All well on board.

Capt. James C. Post, corps of engineers, will proceed from New York city to Fort Monroe, Va., on public business, and on completion of the same will return to his proper station.

Capt. John C. White, 1st artillery, will re-port by letter to Col. George P. Andrews, 1st artillery, president of the retiring board ap-pointed to meet at the Presidio of San Fran-cisco, Cal., March 17, 1883, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

Capt. Emory W. Clift, 13th infantry, will report by letter to Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Han-cock, president of the retiring board ap-pointed to meet at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, March 16, 1883, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

An army retiring board having found First Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, 10th infantry, incapacitated for active service on account of dis-ability which is not the result of incident of service, he is, by the direction of the President, retired from active service, in conform ity with section 1252, Revised Statutes, and will proceed to his home.

An army retiring board will convene, at the An army retiring board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at the Preside of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The detail for the board is Col. George P. Andrews, 1st artillery; Col. Ellsha I. Baily, surgeon; Maj. John Mendenhall, 1st artillery; Maj. Alanson M. Randol, 1st artillery; First Licut. John M. K. Davis, adjutant 1st artillery, recorder.

The following named officers, having been relieved from duty under their assignments relieved from duty under their assignments as aids-de-camp to general officers by the operation of the act approved March 3, 1883, will proceed to join their proper stations, respectively: Capt. George B. Russell, 9th infantry; Capt. John R. Myrick, 3rd artillery; Capt. George F. Towle, 19 infantry; First Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, 21st infantry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and

North Atlantic squadron, reports to the Navy department, under date of New Orleans, March 14, that he will direct the commanding officer 14, that he will direct the commanding officer of one of the vessels of the squadron to proceed to Tampico, Mexico, before coming north, and make the necessary examination of the extrance of the river Panuco and of the river as far as Tampico, in order to reconcile the differences of the chart and sketch of Tampico

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster general; Maj. James M. Moore, quartermas-ter; Capt. Samuel M. Whitside, 6th cavalry; ter; Capt. Samuel M. Whitside, 6th cavalry; is appointed to meet in this city on the twentieth instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon bales of pressed hay to be submitted by Mr. Greenleaf W. Batcheldor, representing "The International Hay and Cotton Press company," of St. Albans, Vt., and the process by which it is accomplished, and whether its adoption would be likely to result in benefit to the military service. BRANCH OFFICES

The National Republican.

For the accommodation of the public, branch offices have been established at prominent locations, where at all times advertisements and subscriptions can be left at exactly the same cost as at

Wants, Rents, For Sale, &c., &c., of three line or less, inserted three times for 35 cents. All answers, when desired, will be delivered by special messenger to the residence or office of the adver-

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The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter; W. S. Roose's News Stands at the Arlington Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropoli-

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B. F. Queen, St. James Hotel.
Riggs House News Stand.
Ebbitt House News Stand.
American House News Stand.

W. S. Thompson's Drug Store. C. H. Ficklin's Drug Store, Georgetown. J. Bradley Adams's Book Stores. C.R. Dufour, Druggist, 1818 Fourteenth. R. B. Ferguson, Druggist, corner Second

and Pennsylvania avenue S. E. S. E. Lewis, Druggist, corner Fourteenth G. G. C. Simms, Druggist, corner Four-

teenth and New York avenue. W. F. Scala, Druggist, 500 East Capitol. H. A. Johnston, druggist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest. S. Slater's Cigar Store, corner H and First streets northwest.

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G. W. Joyce, Stationery Store, 1708 Pennsylvania avenue N. W. J. D. Free, Book Store, 1343 Pennsylva-

nia avenue, corner Fourteenth. Nairn & Free, Stationery, New York ave-

ue, near Fifteenth. E. H. Morcoe, Cigars and Stationery Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth. E. J. Burt, Branch Postoffice, 309 Seventh

treet southwest. H. B. Polkinhorn, next to City Postoffice Louisiana avenue. L. D. Craytor, 453 D street, opposite City

Joseph Shillington, Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

E. K. Lundy, Bookseller, 3131 M street northwest. William Callow, Stationery, 1710 Penn-

sylvania avenue northwest. Henry Wagner, Jeweler, 3221 M street J. H. Schultze, Cigar Store, 2913 M street

northwest. Mrs. A. H. Whiting, Bookseller, 3073 M street northwest.

VIRGINIA. Richmond-C. F. Johnston, 918 Main reet. Winchester-E. R. Harmer.

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The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

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For Battimore on week days, 5, 6:30, 6:30, 7:45 s. to, 10.50 p. m., 12:10, 2:30, 2:30, 3; 3:30, 4: 

CHEBAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY

THE NEW TRUNK LINE On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1822, passenger trains of this route will leave Washington from B. & P. station as follows:

1700 B. & P. station as follows:

4120 P. M. DAILY—Louisville and Cincinnati specia—Solid train, with Pullman Cars to Lexington, Ky., Cincinnati, and Louisville without change, arriving at Lexington 250 p. m., Connecting closely at these cities with through fast trains to all points in the West, Southwest, and Northwest.

13125 A. M. For Newport News, Old Point, and Norfolk Arrives at Old Point 805 p. m.; arrives at Norfolk 8.0 p. m.; except Sunday—Mail for all stations on C. & O. Wy cast of Cliffon Force.

For Rates, Tickets to all points West location in on C. & O. Ry east of Clifton Forge.
For Rates, Tickets to all points West, location in Pullman Cars, and Full Information of Route and Consections, apply at C. & O. Ry Office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. Ry Office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. W. SMITH, General Manager.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY. THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH, WEST, AND WEST,

WEST, AND WEST.

Schedule in effect December 24, 1832;

130 a. 11.—New Orieans Mail, daily, making clease connections to all points South and Southwest, with Fullman sleeping Cars from Washington via Danville to Alianta, and Atlanta to New Orieans; also Washington to New Orieans via Levington, to Christophurg and Bristol.

420 p. 10.—Louisville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottesville, Hundington, and Lexington, to Cincinnail, Louisville, and all Western points, maxing direct connections, and with solid train and Fullman Sleeping Cars. Washington to Louisville.

1635 p. 10.—Southern Mail and Express, daily, to all points South and Southeast, via Danville and Charlotte, with Pullman Sleeping Cars. Washington to August 1. G.;

For all points on Manassas Division take 7:10 s. m. train daily, except Sunday. For Warrenton Itake 7:10 s. m. and 4:20 c. m. trains, daily, to all morning daily, for the conference of Fernsylvania avenue, or at Union Depot. Office, soil Fennsylvania avenue, is connected with telephone system.

N. SLALGHTER, N. MACDANIEL, General Passenger Agent.

Agent.

m. Limited Express, 8:30 a. m. dany, each day day.

fay.

For Baltimore, 8:40, 8:00, 8:30, 10:30 a. m., and 1:30, 4:20, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:50, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 8:00, 1:30 a. m., 4:20, 6:20, 7:30, 9:50, and 10:30 p. m.

For Popus Creek Line, 8:40 a. m. and 8:40 p. m. daily, except Sinday.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sinday. Eur Annapolis, 6:60 a. m. and 4:60 p. m. daily, except Sinday.

ALEXANDRIA AND PREDERICESBURG RAHL—WAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHING.

TON RAILHOAD.

For Alexandria, 6:20, 7:00, 6:23, 1:00, and 11:25 a. m. 2:00, 4:20, 6:20, 6:00, 8:00, and 11:30 p. m. On Sanday at 6:30, 6:20, and 11:25 a. m. 4:20 and 10:25 a. m. 4:20 and 10:20 a. m. 12:20, 12:20, 5:20, 5:20, 5:20, 3:20, 3:20, 3:20 and 10:20 a. m. 12:20 and 2:20 p. m., and 12:20 miduight. On Sanday at 8:20, 8:31 and 10:20 a. m. 7:20 and 2:20 p. m., and 1:20 miduight. On Sanday at 8:20, 8:31 and 10:20 a. m. 7:20 and 2:20 p. m., and 1:20 miduight. On Sanday at 8:20, 8:31 and 10:20 a. m. 7:20 and 2:20 p. m., and 1:20 miduight. On Sanday at 8:20, 8:31 and 1:20 miduight. On Sanday at 8:20, 8:20 and 1:20 a. m. 1:20 and 1:20 and 1:20 and 1:20 a. m. 1:20 and 1:20 and

> Washington Gas-Light Co., Truth Street, between D and E.

L. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent, CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.

COKE! COKE! CRUSHED AND ORDINARY.

PRICE OF GAS,

If paid at the Company's Office within NEVEN DAYS from rendition of the bill, \$1.73 per 1,000 cubic feet.